

DAILY SENTINEL

MONDAY JUNE 9
The news it most be preserved—Jackson.

Democratic Union State Ticket

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
Of Marion County.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
Of Fountain County.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
Of Daviess County.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR H. HORN,
Of Decatur County.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
Of Allen County.

Memphis Taken—The Mississippi Open.

Memphis was occupied by the Federal forces on Friday without resistance. This achievement opens the Mississippi river to the commerce of the Union. Thus the folds of the Great Anacanda are rapidly crushing out the rebellion. The fall of Memphis, soon to be accomplished, will be the death blow to the Southern Confederacy.

Another Alarm.

A telegraph was received from General Dury Saturday night, stating that reports were in circulation of an intended attack upon Nashville by the rebel forces stationed at Cumberlend Gap. His call for reinforcements was promptly responded to by our State officials. We sincerely hope that the fears of General Dury were the sole cause of his alarm.

The Stover Fraud.

Governor Morton is apologizing through the press for his agency in the Stover swindle. Although His Excellency may be the most innocent of men, yet when he dealely complied with this gigantic fraud for himself and his associates, he should explain several points which look a little dark to the outside world. We understood from several sources that the present Agent of State soon after he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, nearly a year ago, had indisputable evidence of the fraud; yet, for some unaccountable reason, the fact was withheld from the public. We know not the consideration or motive which influenced this representative of Indiana to keep this important secret. In February last the Governor and the Attorney General of the State, as they admit, were informed of the fraud. They visited New York to investigate this affair. They advised, according to their statement, the Attorney General of that State and the District Attorney of New York, of the existence of the crime and urged the prosecution of the guilty parties Hon. W. S. Dickinson, the Attorney General of New York, in a published card, it is true, says that these gentlemen called upon him, but "no names or details were given upon him, nor advised me" (him). And "on the same day," says Mr. Dickinson, "I received a note from Governor Morton saying it was desirable the whole matter should remain a State secret for the present." For several months it was so regarded by the Governor, the State Agent, the Loan Commissioners and the financial advice of Indiana in New York. In the mean time an arrangement had been made with Stover that his crime should remain a permanent secret if he agreed for cancellation every week \$25,000 or more of the fraudulent bonds. This fact the parties referred to were advised of. More than this, they knew that Stover and his confederates had possession of books containing blank bonds of the State, signed by State officers, which they could issue indefinitely. And these instruments for the commission of fraud they knew were in the possession of men who had thus used them. And we ask if even these facts were not, for reasons unexplained and inexplicable, withheld for a long time from the State officials here who should have been promptly advised of the crime? Strange reticence on the part of the State officials who had been advised of the fraud! There may be good and sufficient reasons which will justify the Governor, the Agent of State, the Loan Commissioners and A. OAKLEY HALL, Esq., for keeping the fraud a "State secret" for allowing the State Agency in New York to cloak the crime of Stover and his confederates; for permitting innocent parties to become purchasers of the fraudulent bonds; for allowing men guilty of the crime of forgery to retain in their possession the blank bonds of the State daily issued, and which only needed the signature of Stover to give them currency, and for compounding with them by pledging the guilty parties to withhold the knowledge of their crime on condition of their returning the fraudulent bonds almost at their convenience. All these facts Governor Morton was cognizant of, if not a party involved. He kept the secret faithfully, until it became apparent that the swindle was of such a magnitude that Stover and his confederates could not fulfill their pledges, and that it could no longer be concealed from the public. The Loan Commissioners, in the mean time had disposed of the war loan without prejudice, and they no longer had an object in keeping the secret. Governor Morton's only apology is, that he placed the matter in the hands of the District Attorney of New York, and acted subsequently under his advice. This is no justification. Mr. A. OAKLEY HALL may be a very wise lawyer and a very good man, but men of equal position and reputation have been corrupted. What right, if Governor Morton was influenced solely by the desire to subserve both public and private interests, to thus place himself under the control of one man? He knew a grave crime had been committed. He knew that the parties to the crime had the means in their hands to augment the fraud. He knew innocent parties might be imposed upon if a knowledge of the crime was concealed. Yet for months he kept the secret. He advised the Attorney General of New York that it was desirable the whole matter should remain a State secret for the present. The Governor may have acted from the purest of motives, but it is at least a grave blunder, inexcusable in a high public official who assumes a superior ability in administering the affairs of the State. We should not have said this much if Governor Morton did not invite the criticism. And as he has requested us to publish an article from the New York Herald to relieve himself from responsibility in the affair, it is no more than just to that paper that we should publish the following extract from it of a later date, to show the estimate it places upon the conduct of the Indiana officials in the affair:

THE INDIANA FRAUDS AND THE TRIBUNE.

In a letter, in an editorial in yesterday's Tribune, endeavours to throw all the blame of covering up the swindles in connection with the irregular issue of Indiana bonds upon District Attorney Hall, and the same time to defend the Indiana State officials from all blame. This mean and contemptible dodge will not go down. The Indiana State officials were here and knew the facts, and it was their duty to go and make complaints before the police authorities, as soon as the swindles were detected. This would have been the duty of Mr. Hall to follow it up and attend to the prosecution. The District Attorney attempts to save matters that are officially brought before

him. Arrests of this kind are always made by virtue of complaints made before a magistrate, and the failure of the Indiana State officials to make the complaint makes them guilty of compounding the felony. It was theirs, and not Mr. Hall's duty, to file this complaint.

Not only were the Indiana State officials cognizant and fraudulent issues of bonds had been made, but we are informed that one of the officials of the State knew it more than a year ago, yet took no steps to arrest it, but with full knowledge of the fact permitted the fraudulent bonds to be thrown upon the market in Wall street. The effort of the Tribune to throw the responsibility of covering the affair up upon the shoulders of Mr. Hall is a palpable falsehood. This, however, with the defense of the Indiana State officials, is no more than might have been expected from that source. Greeley and the Tribune have so long been mixed up in such jobs as free wool improvement companies, elections of Speakers, Government contracts and other jobs in Washington, that it is perfectly natural that they should come to the defense of officials who are criminally guilty of countenancing a fraud upon the public. They have had full knowledge of the facts, took no steps to arrest it. Sympathy and fellow feeling, no doubt, prompted the Tribune to defend those officials.

Another Rebellion.

The Louisville Democrat, in discussing the present aspect of public affairs, remarks:

"No mistake devotion to party for patriotism, and the love of power for a lover of the Union. The Republican party appear united for the Union, Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. They do not that they feel and desire the Union, or that they are desirous of the supremacy of the Government in its sphere; but because this rebellion is against the Government administered by them. It is a burning indignation offered to their party pride. They can claim little credit for supporting an Administration they put in power, whose honors and emoluments they enjoy."

A faction in the United States assume to manage what belongs to the whole, and treat with contempt the interests and wishes of a community they legislate for.

The complexion of the next session of Congress will be very different from that of the present. When it assembles in December it will include Union representatives from every Southern State. Its complexion will be Union throughout; for the Abolitionists of the North as well as the Secessionists of the South will have been all squeched by that time, and every man will swear by the good old Constitution given us by Washington and his compatriots.—N. Y. Herald.

Our rebellion shall engage in will succeed. The ballot box is the place to fight for political rights of the whole people the judges. No state was ever oppressed whilst the ballot box was depended on; nor will it fail in the next trial.

Kentucky is for the Union, and for putting down this armed rebellion. She has no party to subscribe. It is not her Administration; but one odious to her people. Regardless of party ties and sectional ties, she has unshamed the sword for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. Are not the men of this Union with Kentucky? We believe that they are, and that our verdict against all factious and sectional action is certain to be rendered in time.

Something for the Politicians to Think of.

The elections are approaching. The people will soon have to pass upon the conduct of their representatives in Congress. The anti-slavery party serves to increase the numbers of those who are voting for parties, yet care everything for the Union.

We do not believe that one half of the Republicans in the present House of Representatives who have exhibited an unmitting determination to make this war a war for the abolition of slavery, and nothing else, will be re-elected. Their places will be filled by conservative men; indeed it is rather probable that a majority of the next House will be Democratic.

We speak these things because we are independent observers of events. We speak, causing nothing which party may be injured or benefited by them. The insatiable and everlasting cry of slavery has driven thousands of Republicans into conservatism which, if the opinion comes between a wild man on the subject of emancipation, and a Democrat, will make them prefer the latter. The election in this State on the 17th of June will probably open the eyes of some of our politicians to the fact that the people are not to be trifled with. Whether it be the fate of the new Constitution to change public opinion immigration will be adopted by vote so decisive that it will leave no doubt as to the feelings of the people. Is it not useless, therefore, to preach about emancipation to men who will not permit the emancipated negro to remain in this State? Is it not ridiculous to ask men to get excited over the suppression of negro schools in North Carolina, when the negro is kicked out of every public school in Illinois, with the exception of the schools in this city?—Chicago Post.

The Eastern Manufacturers in Favor of Burning Cotton.

In conversation with some of our large New England manufacturers, we learn that India cotton is getting much in favor with them, and some of them have sent large orders out for this cotton, preferring it at the present prices to American. They regard it more favorably than the English spinners, since they had had experience in work up. As to the cotton, we are told that the English manufacturers consider it will be beneficial to them if one half of the crop is burned. The stocks of goods are so large that there is no doubt of an ample supply of cotton to meet the consumption for many months to come, and the manufacturers will be benefited rather than injured by having the staple come forward for the remainder of the year slowly and at high prices. Some of our shrewdest and largest manufacturers are now convinced of this, and as far as our interest is concerned, we believe it will be best to let the market take its course.

On J. C. DEVEREAUX,
P. O. Box No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

20-24-54-61

With regards and respects,

Very truly yours,
A. OAKLEY HALL,
Governor Morton.

The Indiana Frauds.

The Indiana Frauds. The year is not yet ripe, and very much that will interest and instruct the public with regard to the recent financial issues of bonds purporting to be the State of Indiana must await the operations of justice. But though some trials must be for the present withheld, it does not follow that wholesale and libelous falsehood must be endured in silence. The following paragraph appears as editorial in yesterday's Herald:

It further appears that the State officials of Indiana were here about six months since, or at least as long ago as last January, and were at that time cognizant of the fact that there was a large irregular issue of bonds after concluding with the State Auditor of Indiana that the State Auditor had no authority to issue bonds. Captain Nicklin succeeded in arresting eight prominent secessionists—one at Carrollton, three at Vevay, two at Warsaw and the remaining two between Carrollton and Warsaw, in Kentucky. The storm put it here yesterday for trial, having on board the prisoners, under a pro-
-tection, en route for Louisville. The detachment was left at Vevay, under command of Lieutenant Hall, who will now establish a vantage ground, and take all necessary measures under command of the court martial. The remainder of the detachment during the absence of Captain Nicklin, was under the command of Lieutenant E. Green—Madison Courier, 6th.

Arrest of Traitors.

The steamer Storm was chartered and left Louisville on Tuesday, with a detachment of fifty of the 13th Indiana, having a cavalry company of Captain G. S. Thompson, on a hunting expedition for Knights of the Golden Circle. Captain Nicklin succeeded in arresting eight prominent secessionists—one at Carrollton, three at Vevay, two at Warsaw and the remaining two between Carrollton and Warsaw, in Kentucky. The storm put it here yesterday for trial, having on board the prisoners, under a pro-
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